DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong....To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Tuesday Morning, February 23, 1864. [No. 41.

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS,

—AT—

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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☞ All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the Daily Vedette, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

All communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the Daily Vedette, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

☞ Mr. Ed. Pennington is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.

☞ Mr. L. W. A. Cole is our Carrier and Soliciting Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

Dr. C. T. REA,

(Of Denver, Col. Ter'y.)

SURGEON and MECHANICAL DENTIST

Will remain at Camp Douglas, U. T., for about two weeks, and will attend to the wants of all who may favor him with their patronage.

All work warranted to give satisfaction. feb20 2w

DENTISTRY.

DR. WM. H. GROVES, late of San Francisco, Cal., Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist. Office, next door to the National Hotel, G. S. L. City. nov27tf

S. M. BLAIR,

ATTORNEY GENERAL for the Territory of Utah, will attend to all business in the U. S. District Court, also, in the Territorial District Court, to be held in G. S. L. City at the March Term, 1864, that may be intrusted to his care, in a manner satisfactory. Except business where the Territory is a party.

feb11tf

WILLIAM MAUGER

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the public that he is prepared to perform all work entrusted to him, with neatness and dispatch. Watches repaired and warranted to keep good time. All Jewelry repaired by him he guarantees to give satisfation.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Watch Guards, Ladies Watches, Breastpins, Finger Rings, Broaches, Gold Studs, Sleeve Buttons, etc. in fact every thing to be found at a Jeweler's Store, for sale at his shop at Camp Douglas, U. T. jan19-1tf

NOTICE.

Office, Jordan Silver Mining Co.,
Great Salt Lake City, Feb. 17th, 1864.

THE Stockeolders of the Jordan Silver Mining Co. are hereby notified that an assessment number five (5) of Two dollars and fifty cents ($2 50) per share, was levied by the Board of Trustees, on the 16th inst., payable on or before the first day of April, 1864.

By order of the Board.

feb17td G. W. CARLETON, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

Office, Jordan Silver Mining Co.,
Great Salt Lake City, Feb. 17th, 1864.

ALL persons purchasing Certificates of Stock in the Jordan Silver Mining Company, are notified that they must present their Certificates so purchased to the Secretary, in order that they may be cancelled, and new certificates issued instead.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

feb19-1m G. W. CARLETON, Sec'y.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Geo. W. Carleton and William Galbraith, in the Weber Coal Mine, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said Company will be settled by George W. Carleton, he having bought out the entire interest in said Company.

G. W. Carleton,
feb5tf Wm. Galbraith.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held in this City, January 25th, 1864, an assessment was levied of two dollars and fifty cents per share. Payable on or before February 15th, 1864.

By order of the Board.

G. W. CARbETON, Sec'y
Jordan Silver Mining Co.

Great Salt Lake City, Jan. 25, 1864. feb8-1m

COAL NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is now prepared to deliver at his mine on East Weber, a first rate quality of Stone Coal at the rate of Five (5) dollars per ton. I guarantee this Coal of a quality superior to any in the Territory. A large portion of my Coal is identical with the famous Cannel Coal. Orders may be left either at the mine or at the Telegraph Office, G. S. L. City.

jan18th GEO. W. CARLETON.

A YEAR'S REVIEW OF THE WAR.

Report of the General-in-Chief.

Halleck Handles Freely the Department Generals—Blames Some, Praises Some, and tells what they all have been about.

"When Gen. Rosecrans finally determined to advance, he was permitted to select, without restriction, his own line of operations by which to reach Chattanooga. On being directed to connect his left, so far as practicable, with the army of Gen. Burnside, and to report daily by telegraph his movements till he crossed the Tennessee river, Gen. Burnside was also ordered to connect his right as much as possible with Gen. Rosecran's left, so that if the enemy should concentrate upon either army the other could move to its assistance."

Rosecran's movements upon Tullahoma, which commenced June 25th, is spoken of as "admirably combined." The nine days' campaign, which drove the enemy from two fortified positions and gave us the possession of Middle Tennessee, was conducted in one of the most extraordinary rains ever known in Tennessee at that period of the year, over a soil that becomes almost a quicksand. Our losses were 560, all told; the enemy's was unknown, but we took 163 prisoners, of whom 59 were commissioned officers. Slowly, but surely, Rosecrans pushed forward, and on the 9th of September Gen. Crittendon took peaceable possession of Chattanooga.

And now whether Bragg was going to reinforce Johnson, or whether the enemy designed to tempt Rosecrans into the mountains of Georgia, and then, reinforced from Lee's army, fall upon his flank, was a matter of much debate. Gen. Meade, who had heen ordered to find out, by giving battle if necessary, what force Lee had, telegraphed, September 14th, that in his judgment Longstreet's and, perhaps, Hill's and Ewell's corps had left Virginia. Gen. Halleck telegraphed to Burnside to move down his infantry as rapidly as possible toward Chattanooga to connect with Rosecrans; to Rosecrans that Burnside would support his left, and Hurlburt bring what aid he could; to Hurlburt, at Memphis, to assist Rosecrans' right; to Grant, sick at New Orleans, to co-operate with all his available forces: Meade was ordered to attack Lee, or at any rate, prevent his sending any more troops to Bragg.

"As three separate armies were now to operate in the same field, it seemed necessary to have a single commander in order to secure a more perfect co-operation than had been obtained with the seperate commands of Burnside and Rosecrans. Gen. Grant, by his distinguished services and superior rank to all the other Generals in the West, seemed entitled to this general command. But unfortunately he was at this time in New Orleans, unable to take the field. Moreover, there was no telegraphic communication with him, and the dispatches of the 13th, directed to him and Gen. Sherman did not reach them until some days after their dates, thus delaying the movements of Gen. Grant's forces from Vicksburg. Gen. Hurlburt, however, had moved the troops of his own corps, then in West Tennessee, with commendable promptness."

As nothing was heard from Grant, Hooker was sent with his corps, to temporarily perform the duties previously assigned to reinforcements from Grant's army. More could not properly be sent because forage and supplies were short at Chattanooga, and those there suffered for lack of them. On the 19th and 20th of September were fought the first battles of the Chickamauga—Rosecrans against Bragg.

"The enemy suffered severely by these battles, and on the night of the 20th was virtually defeated; but being permitted to gather the trophies of the field on the 21st, he is entitled to claim a victory, however barren in its results. His loss in killed, wounded and missing, as reported in rebel papers, was 18,000. Our loss in these battles was 1,644 killed, 9,272 wounded, and 3,595 missing. If we add the loss of the cavalry in its several engagements at about 5,000, we have a total of 16,351. We lost in material, 36 guns, 20 caissons, 8,450 small arms, and 5,834 infantry accoutrements. We captured 2,003 prisoners.

There is no intimation why Rosecrans was relieved after these battles, beyond that given above, that since three armies were to co-operate in one work, it was necessary that one man should command all three of the armies. Grant already had command of one of them; there was no question that he, rather than Burnside or Rosecrans, should command the whole. This is simply stated by Gen. Halleck:

Major-General Grant arrived at Louisville, and on the 19th, in accordance with orders of the President, assumed general command of the Departments of the Tennessee, Cumberland and Ohio. In accordance with his recommendation, Major-Gen. C. H. Thomas was placed in the immediate command of the Department of the Cumberland, and Major-General W. T. Sherman that of Tennessee.

Grant's losses in re-opening communications on the south side of the Tennessee, from Chattanooga to Bridgeport, cost him 437 men. The enemy lost in the three days that the operations required, over 1,500 men. Now followed the second battle of Chickamauga—Grant against Bragg.

Gen. Sherman's army moved up the north side of the Tennessee river, and during the fights of the 23d and 24th of November established pontoon bridges and crossed to the south side between Citio creek and Chickamauga. On the afternoon of the 22d, General Thomas' forces attacked the enemy's rifle-pits between Chattanooga and Citio creek. The battle was renewed on the 23d along the whole line. Sherman carried the eastern end of Missionary Ridge up to the tunnel, and Thomas repulsed every attempt of the enemy to regain the position which he had lost at the centre, while Hooker's force in Lookout Valley, crossed the mountain and drove the enemy from its northern slope. On the 25th the whole of Missionary Ridge, from Rossville to the Chickamauga, was, after a desperate struggle, most gallantly carried by our troops, and the enemy was completely routed. Considering the strength of the rebel position and the difficulty of storming his intrenchments, the battle of Chattanooga must be considered the most remarkable in history.

Not only did the officers and men exhibit great skill and daring in their operations on the field, but *the highest praise is due to the Commanding General for his admirable dispositions for dislodging the enemy from a position apparently impregnable.* Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, is reported at 4,000. We captured over 6,000 prisoners besides the wounded left in our hands, 30 pieces of artillery, 5,000 or 6,000 small arms, and a large train. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is not known.

This ends the report, with the exception of some general remarks and recommendations. Gen. Halleck writes up history admirably, flatters nobody, and tells the truth as he sees it boldly. He leaves the impression that he knows perfectly well what he is about, and that no corner of the field of war escapes his observation. Of course, if the Generals in the field were to write their opinions with equal freedom, affairs in their departments might put on a different aspect. Some of them doubtless will do so, and out of the mouth of two or three witnessses the truth will some day be discovered.

One of the Lost Sheep.—A Methodist minister was traveling through the settlements of Wisconsin, doing good where he might. He tarried for the night at one of the pioneer's cabins. The old woman while preparing supper, entered into a conversation with the vistor, and the following colloquy took place:

"Stranger, where mout you be from?"

"Madam, I reside in Sherby county, Kentucky."

"Wall, stranger, hope no offence, but what mout you be doin' way up here?"

"Madam, I am searching for the lost sheep of the house of Israel."

"John, John," shouted the old lady, "come right here this minnit; here's a stanger all the way from Shelby county, Kentucky, hunting stock, and I'll just bet my life that tangle-haired old ram that's been in our lot for the last week is one of his'n!"

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

Tuesday Morning, February 23, 1864.

Remarkable Proceedings.

Can such things be.
And overcome us like a summer cloud,
Without our special wonder.—[*Shakspeare.*

In another column we print a communication received from E. C. Briggs, relative to a remarkable transaction which is said to have taken place in Mill Creek Ward, a few evenings since. Mr. Briggs, we understand, is a missionary to Utah, appointed by the branch of the Mormon Church known as the Josephites, who, under the leadership of young Joe Smith, son of "Joseph the martyr," claims to be the true head of the Church. Now we expressly disclaim having any interest in, or anything to do with these rival claimants for orthodoxy, either as a newspaper or in our individual character as residents of Utah. Whether the one is right and the other wrong, or whether both are right or wrong in their belief or claim, we neither know nor care. The *Vedette* is not and cannot be made a party to any sectarian controversy. We recognize the glorious and only true principle vouchsafed by the Constitution: freedom of religious opinion, and full liberty for the expression of such opinion, as the corner stone of the Republic. When, therefore, we receive such a communication as that of Mr. Briggs, from a responsible and respectable source, we deem it our duty to give it publicity and to express the astonishment which fills us that there can be any, the least, foundation for such a charge as is contained in it. For aught we know to the contrary, Mr. B. is a gentleman of fair repute and unimpeached veracity, and we know of no reason to doubt his statement, save indeed the fact that it almost passes credence that the Church authorities, high or low, should authorize or countenance such proceedings. We have, it is true, frequently heard on the street rumors of such cases, but we have studiously refrained from giving them further currency, unless better authenticated than by common report. It passes belief that the Mormon leaders should engage in the exhibition of intolerance towards any creed. Persecution and alleged intolerance, as they admit, have done more to strengthen the fervor and increase the number of proselytes to the Church of Latter Day Saints, than aught else. Never have the words of the prophet been more clearly exemplified, that the "blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church," than in the case of the Mormons themselves. It is in fact the corner stone of their temple, and there is no doubt that the action of the rabble in Nauvoo, in Ohio, and in Jackson county, Missouri, has had more effect in cementing the bonds of union between the membership, than all the preaching of Brigham Young and his score or two of Apostles. That this people, then, should undertake to persecute and drive out Ministers of other creeds, is almost incredible. We prefer to express the hope that if the statement of Mr. Briggs is true, the fact will turn out that Bishop Miller, and teacher Rynerson, have not only exceeded their instructions, but have assumed most unwarrantable authority.

This is a free Territory of a free land, the corner stone of whose liberties is unrestricted freedom to worship God as conscience may dictate, and where liberty of speech is esteemed as an inborn right, secured by the Constitution and protected by all the power of a great, good, free, and magnanimous Government. It is our pride and our boast that not only civil freedom but religious liberty is assured to every citizen—secured by the blood of our fathers and confirmed to all by their sons. Religious conviction is a matter solely between each man and his Maker—with which the Government desires not to interfere, and against which it is precluded from acting, by prohibition of the organic law of the land. No less is the full, fair and free discussion of creed, belief and opinion, guaranteed to every man throughout the length and breadth of the Union. So long as the flag of our fathers waves triumphant on land and sea, it ensures these fundamental rights to all men. Moreover it is peculiarly abhorent to the first and just principles which lie at the foundation of our institutions, that there should be any connection between Church and State. Neither in Utah nor anywhere else in our broad dominions can such Union be attempted without detriment to the rights of the people and conflict with law, justice, policy and right. If the leaders of the Mormon Church, thus, have assumed to dictate who shall preach to the people or what shall be preached, they have unwisely and unlawfully exceeded their rights and their powers; and we look confidently for an authorized disclaimer on their part.

If Mr. Briggs, as we have no reason to doubt, speaks the unvarnished truth as to his experience in this Territory, he exposes a system of tyranny and despotism over the rights of the citizen, which are as repugnant to propriety and sound policy, as it is to the fundamental law of the land. It is no reply to say that the teachings of Mr. Briggs are heresy, and that he attacks the true Church, or the leaders of the Church in his sermons. It is his guaranteed right to do this, and if he exceed the limits—and we do not know that he does—of the freedom of speech, vouchsafed to all, the remedy is not in Church edicts or Church threats. The civil law will protect persons and Societies from outrage and abate any apprehended cause of breach of the peace. The Church is subordinate to the civil authorities in the conduct of civil affairs, and when it undertakes to regulate men's conscience except in the proper channels of exhortation and preaching, it leaves its true sphere and throws down the gauntlet to all mankind. We trust that there is some other explanation of this remarkable proceeding and outrageous interference than would appear on the face of the Communication of Mr. Briggs. Such warnings and threats as those referred to as emanating from Brigham Young, will fall as harmless as a summer breeze, so far as closing the mouth of a Missionary is concerned. But the tendency is to provoke a conflict and promote sectarian troubles, which can result in no good to anybody. Mr. Briggs or Mr. anybody else has as much right—yea, a greater right—to come here to preach, as Mr. Townsend has to visit England to proselytize for his Church; for here the former is surrounded, watched over and protected by a free Nation in the exercise of liberty of speech and freedom of conscience.

Communication From E. C. Briggs.

G. S. L. City, Feb. 20, 1864.

Editor *Vedette*—Sir: For general information, that the public may understand the spirit of gospel liberty extended in this Territory, under the broad flag of our country, by a people who have issued a proclamation calling upon Ministers of all denominations to advocate their doctrines freely, I wish to publish the following communication received by me.

Having by special request attended the house of Mr. Chapell, in Mill Creek Ward, on Thursday, the 18th instant, for the purpose of expounding the Scriptures. At the close of the discourse, Mr. Rynerson, Teacher in said Ward, stated he had a mission to perform, by order of Bishop Reuben Miller, who, in connection with all the Bishops of the Territory had received the instructions from President Brigham Young, that in view of this, we were forbidden by Bishop Reuben Miller to hold further meetings in Mill Creek Ward; if we did not comply and stop these meetings, he, Mr. Rynerson, would be on our track, (*of course we understand the literal translation of being on our track;*) after which he cursed us in the name of Bishop Miller, and in the name of Jesus Christ—placing the anathema of the Bishop first in order—cursed us by the Holy Priesthood, united with his Brethren, and let all Israel say "amen," (responded to by some associates with him, ending by "yes, damn you.")

And this Utah is the boasted land where gospel liberty reigns—it needs no comment.

I would further state, our mission to this land is one of peace and love, to redeem the people from the gross iniquities they have fallen into, desecrating the holy and pure principles of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and that I hail with joy any means that have been, or may be adopted to redeem my fellow-man, and ensure that civil and religious liberty purchased by the blood of our Fathers, and guaranteed by our glorious Constitution to all mankind.

During my sojourn in this Territory, I have everywhere met with intimidation and violent threats from religious authorities, backed by the spiritual leaders of the people, who outwardly make professions to the world that Utah is the only spot on earth where men may worship God, in security, according to the dictates of their own consciences.

Proclamations are issued to the people threatening them with *extreme* measures, should they dare to listen to or associate with the Josephites, forbidding them to open their houses, sell, buy, or rent, or in any way countenance them. (See Revelations, 13th Chap., 17th Verse.)

E. C. BRIGGS,
Missionary to Utah.

METROPOLITAN MINSTRELS.—On Friday night this Troupe gave a pleasant entertainment at their Theater in South Temple street. Although the capacity of the house is not extraordinarily great, that of the audience for fun was enormous, and we suspect it was filled. We noticed many of our prominent citizens, both civil and military, in the Dress Circle. In consequence of the indisposition (to appear probably,) of one of the performers, the farce of "the U. S. Mail," as will sometimes happen in the best regulated families, failed to connect, and in lieu thereof some volunteer amateurs delighted the audience with comic dances, among which we may favorably notice the "Essence of Old Virginia," by Mr. Foxy-Bacon—recently from Bannack.

THE YEARS REVIEW.—We conclude to-day on our first page the very full and succinct synopsis of the Annual Report of Maj.-Gen. Halleck, extracted from the San Francisco *Eve. Bulletin*. With the explanatory remarks attached, it presents vividly the plan of the General-in-Chief during the past year in the conduct of the war, as well as interesting details of the operations of the several armies in the field.

CALIFORNIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20th.

Arrived, steamer California, from Panama, with cargo of merchandise which had accumulated on the Isthmus, being partly from New York—balance from Europe.

Sailed, ship Enoch Train, for Liverpool; cargo, wheat, tallow and copper ore.

Money quiet; Atlantic currency exchange on basis 50@53 premium for gold; sterling unchanged.

The Union State Convention called to meet at Sacramento, on the 25th of March, to choose delegates to the National Convention.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO DAILY VEDETTE.]

Complete victory over the rebels---Deserters from the rebel army.

CAIRO, 20th.

From an officer from Big Black, we learn the following facts: Shortly before entering Jackson a severe skirmish between herman's forces and a body of rebels, supposed to number four or five thousand resulted in the rebels being defeated; loss, forty prisoners. Our army passed through Jackson in two columns; enemy retreating across Pearl river with such precipitation they left pontoon bridges, two pieces of artillery; a number of prisoners fell into our hands, and all kinds of provisions seized by our forces and advance were more like the sweep of a tornado than the march of a large army.

Deserters are coming into our lines by squads of ten to thirty men, encouraged to desert by company officers. Great dissatisfaction prevails among Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi regiments, all swearing that when their time expires they will fight their way out if necessary. At Big Black river, forty refugees came in direct from Mobile. Fifteen thousand troops are in and about the city of Mobile, many of them old men and boys. Quite a large Union element among the inhabitants, but cannot express themselves. The poorer classes who have no property to be confiscated, and who are suffering terribly say boldly, that they would rejoice to see the Yankees take the city.

From Florida---Baldwin Occupied by our troops---Other interesting News.

The following from a correspondence is published to-day: Baldwin, Fla, occupied by our forces, is a small town 18 miles from Jacksonville, on the Florida Central railroad; not over 25 families remain in Jacksonville, all of whom claim to be Unionists. The rebel forces in Florida are about 2500 strong under Gen. Gunnigan. The railroad is in good running order though the rebels had intended to take up the rails preparatory to the abandonment of Plinda, Barbour's station and Sanderson; the latter place forty miles from Jacksonville, and also on the railroad, had been occupied. At the former place a skirmish was had with the rebels, in which our loss was four killed, and fifteen wounded. Several buildings at Sanderson were in flames when our forces arrived there. A document was found at Sanderson emanating from the chief of Commissary of the rebels which gives startling evidence of their desperate condition. Beef and bacon are entirely exhausted throughout the South; and from all quarters of Florida cries are rising for relief. Our forces subsequently advanced towards Lake City where t e rebels were found in force, and though we fell back to Sanderson, Finnegan was terribly frightened and evacuated the place with his entire force, consisting of cavalry and infantry and estimated at 3,000. Lake City is half-way between Jacksonville and Tallahassee. Finnegan carried off all the rebel property. Their is reason to believe that if he fights at all he will take position on the left bank of the Sevance, which is not fordable and will have to be pontooned. Up to the 14th, we had captured 14 cannon. Late reports say that Beauregard is marching in force to Tallahasee, Lake City being garrisoned by Georgia troops. Of the prisoners captured about one-half take the oath of allegiance. Our forces had captured and destroyed over a $1,000,500 worth of property. Some 200 bales of cotton were captured at Baldwin.

Proposition to sell the Gold in the U. S. Treasury.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20th.

A special to the *Post* says: A proposition to authorize Secretary Chase to sell the gold in the Treasury, will come up next week and will undoubtedly be agreed to.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO DAILY VEDETTE.]

Foreign News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

Additional by the Africa: In the House of Commons D'Israeli contended that the Queen's speech should have made some reference to American affairs, and complained of its silence on this and other important subjects. Palmerston replied that Government could only have said what had often been said before, and he could see no occasion for that. Derby, in the House of Lords, repudiated the idea of the British responsibility for doings of the Alabama, and he trusted that the Minister had given such an answer to the claims of the Federal Government as would put an end to such monstrous demands in future.

The debate on the Danish question generally inspires more confidence in commercial circles in England, but it was felt that it was by no means definite what ultimate shape the policy of England would take in the House of Commons on tne 5th.

Mr. Whiteside called attention to the distress in Ireland, and consequent emigration of fighting men to America.

In Parliamentary papers relative to Japan, the estimates of the destruction of property at Kagosimi, at one million sterling, and fifteen hundred killed. The semi-official paper expresses the hope that the explanation just sent by Austro-Prussia to England will avoid all further complication.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, says: That at Ballot on the 3d, Emperor Napoleon said to a group of Marshals and Generals, "it appears they have began the exchange of cannon shots in the North; let them go on for it is no affair of ours; our policy should be non-intervention." Those whom he addressed seemed to agree with him.

The Address in reply to the Queen's speech was adopted in both Houses of Parliment without amendment.

In the course of a debate in the House of Lords, Derby reviewed at length the foreign policy of the government, contending that it was injurious and humiliating to England. The rejection of Emperor Napoleon's proposal for an European Congress and his invitation to recognize the government of the Confederate States, together with fruitless negotiations with Russia respecting Poland, and interference in the Danish and German difficulty were severally referred to. Although he did not oppose the Address he severely censures Russel's foreign policy.

Russel in reply, explained that the Danish and German difficulty showed that England was quite unfettered in the matter, never having given the slightest promise of assistance to Denmark.

Earl Grey condemned the bombardment of Konighberg, and thought that Denmark had been encouraged to look for assistance from England.

In the House of Commons, D'Israeli assailed the foreign policy of the government.

Palmerston replied vigorously defending the course of Russel.

Gladstone explained that the promise of England to stand by Denmark was given under circumstances different from those which control the present war.

The Queen's speech is said to have caused most bitter disappointment in Denmark.

Lord G. Manners expressed the hope that Government would lose no opportunity in giving friendly advice to American beligerents, with the view of ending the bloody contest. He stated that the Alexandria case would be taken before the House of Lords whatever the dicision may be of the Exchequer Chambers; it being the wish of all parties to have law in this diffisult case settled by the highest legal authority.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have been discussing the alleged system of nominally transferring American ships to British flag and by this evasion of law avoiding risk of capture. The subject was finally referred to a Committee to make a report thereon.

Marshall Wrangle issued a Proclamation to Schleswigers, saying that Civil Commissions to Austria and Prussia, will assume the Administration of the Duchy of Schleswig, only not as been stated of Schleswig and Holstein.

Federal Attacked.

MOBILE, 13th.

Wirt Adams attacked a Federal train near Decatur yester day evening destroying forty wagons and killing drivers and mules. Reinforcements coming up, he was compelled to retire and was unable to bring off prisoners. Our loss, six killed and wounded.

Rebel News.

DALTON, 14th.

The Yankee force which landed at Jacksonville some days ago, penetrated the interior to Baldwin, 20 miles from the coast, the force said to be five thousand strong. The Montgomery *Mail* censures Polk for permitting Sherman to proceed thus far without attacking him.

Reconnissance.

KNOXVILLE, 13th.

A reconnoissance to within eight miles of Leverville but discovered no rebels. Citizens reported that there were but few in that vicinity, that the main body had fallen back.

A WARNING.

WHEREAS, I have been credibly informed that C. W. Thomas is circulating reports about me and my business transactions, which, if believed, might tend to create prejudice against me; and, whereas, a certain written agreement entered into between the said Thomas and myself, for the building of a dwelling house in the 12th Ward of this City, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1863, was by him in every respect violated and broken; therefore, this is to caution and warn all persons against receiving the malicious stories or listening to the ungentlemanly insinuations of the aforesaid C. W. Thomas; and further, to state that I sued him in the Probate Court of this county, for damages consequent upon his breach of contract, and that he thereupon, to save his property from attachment, PROPOSED TERMS OF COMPROMISE TO MY ATTORNEYS, which terms were, with my consent, by them accepted, and a final settlement made by the exchanging of such legal obligations as were considered necessary.

FRANK F. FOX.

For corroborative evidence of the verity of the foregoing statement, reference is given to my attorneys in the case, Messrs. Long and Lynch, who also acted as arbitrators.

STOLEN

FROM my Corral, on Friday night last, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock at night, one blue blanket, with red stripes on each end; also one double and one pair of single whiffle-trees, turned and painted red. Whoever will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the thief, shall be handsomely rewarded. FRANK F FOX.

Twelfth Ward, G. S. L. City. 41-1

THEATER!!

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY!!

Manager, - - - - - - - H. B. CLAWSON

Stage Manager, - - - - - JOHN T. CAINE

PERFORMANCES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

The talented, versatile artists,

MR. and MRS. S. M. IRWIN

Appear Every Evening.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 24th. 1864.

First Night of a Great, New Sensation Play, founded upon a beautiful episode in the late East Indian Rebellion.

JESSIE BROWN,

OR THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW

JESSIE BROWN (the Scotch heroine,) . . MRS. S. M. IRWIN

RANDAL MCGREGOR (of 78th Highlanders) MR. S. M. IRWIN

Other Characters by Messrs. MCKENZIE, CAINE, SIMMONS, LINDSAY, DUNBAR, MAIBEN, and Mesdames GIBSON, and PRATT and Miss ALEXANDER.

To conclude with the Sparkling English Comedy in 2 acts

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Characters by Messrs. WHITNEY, SIMMONS, DUNBAR, BOWRING, Mrs. BOWRING and Miss ALEXANDER.

For full particulars, see bills of day.

Doors open at quarter past six; Curtain rises at seven o'clock. Box Office open every day for sale of tickets.

C. CLIVE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St, opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City,

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. djan7tf

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA VOLUNTEERS RESTAURANT.

South-east of the Cavalry quarters Camp Douglas.

Meals at all hours between Revielle and Tattoo.

feb8p1m JULLIAN AVET, Prop'r.

POTATOES FOR SALE!

BUTTER, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, HAMS, CHEESE and a general assortment of Produce constantly on hand and for sale at

GREER'S Variety Store,
East Side of Main Street,
feb2 1mp Great Salt Lake City.

EXCHANGE,

BROKERS AND BANKING OFFICE:

JOHN W. KERR,

DEALER IN

COIN,
GOLD DUST
and EXCHANGE.

Office, Salt Lake House Main Street, G. S. L. City.
feb20tf

SALT! SALT!!

A no. one article of fine boiled

TABLE SALT,

Put up in sacks of all sizes, in good style and at the shortest notice. Also, a superior quality without sacks furnished in any quantity, on application to

feb18-1m M. J. SNEDAKER,
9th ward, G. S. L. City.

MANURE FOR SALE.

SEVERAL hundred loads of Manure for sale, at twenty-five cents per load, at Camp Douglas, U. T. Apply to the Post Treasurer. jan27tf

WANTED.

HAY and Wood, at Camp Douglas, by
jan6-dwtf WALKER BROS

CAMP DOUGLAS

Shaving, Shampooing, and Hair-Cutting

SALOON.

JOHN TAUFER has the pleasure of announcing to the residents of Camp Douglas and vicinity, that he has again opened his Shaving, Shampooing and Hair-Cutting Saloon, and is now prepared to attend to the wants of all those who will favor him with a call.
dec18-d3m

BODENBURG & KAHN.

NEW MERCHANDISE.

Just received from the

EASTERN MARKET,

Consisting in part of the best

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PRINTS,

BROWN SHEETINGS, LINSEYS, DENIMS, SATINETS, JEANS, CHECKS, FLANNELS, HICKORY TWEEDS,

And a full assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Fall and Winter

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Crockery,

And a large and General Stock of

Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Cigars, Tobacco, etc.

Call and Examine our New Stock, at the old stand of HOOPER, ELDREDGE & Co., East Temple street.

ec11dtf BODENBURG & KAHN

HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, AND SHAMPOOING.

E. J. CASANO HAS THE PLEASURE OF INforming the public that he has fitted up and opened a neat and

COMMODIOUS SALOON

South of the Cavalry quarters, at Camp Douglas, where he will attend to the wants of all who may favor him with their patronage. jan20 1tf

DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

C. D. BECKWITH, HAS THE PLEASURE OF announcing to the public, that he is now prepared to take

PICTURES OF ALL KINDS

In the daguerrean art, at prices to suit.

Gallery opposite the Commissary Store, at Camp Douglas, U. T. jan20 1tf

UNION HOUSE.

ON Main Street, G. S. L. City, one door north of the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse. Meals at all hours, and at the most reasonable rates.

OYSTER SUPPERS

served up on the shortest notice, and in first rate style
djan8tf T. R. MILLER & CO.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

JUST COMPLETED

and in

FINE RUNNING ORDER,

My new

GRIST MILL,

NEPHI CITY, JUAB COUNTY, U. T.

I Respectfully solicit the patronage of

THE PUBLIC,

And will endeavor to accommodate

CITIZENS and MERCHANTS.

February 8th, 1864. JOHN HAGUE.
feb8-1mp

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House

THE citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House,

situated on Main street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.

jan5-tf JOS. D. BAYLISS.

RANSOHOFF & BRO.,

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and Staple Articles,

Ever Brought to this Territory.

Selected With Especial View to this Market!

AT RATES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A Full Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Including

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings,

Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.

In Fact Everything Desirable, Necessary and Useful from Needles up to Cooking Stoves; from Finest Laces and Silks to Calicoes, Collars and

WOOLEN GOODS.

Give us a Call, and see our Prices.

nov27dtf RANSOHOFF & BRO.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO DAILY VEDETTE.]

Gen. Meade in Washington.

A special to the *Times* says: Gen. Meade was in Washington yesterday in consultation several hours with the Secretary of War.

Adjournment of the U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, 19th.

The Supreme Court adjourned over Washington's birth day, to Tuesday, when the California quicksilver mining case, Fossat against U. S., will be taken up and probably continued several days.

Capture of Rebel Guerrillas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19th.

The *Star* has the following from Western Virginia: Scouting parties sent out from Beverly to Webster co., returned with 17 prisoners; among the number is the notorious guerrilla chief, Dan Duskey. A scouting party has also returned from Pocahontas with 5 prisoners, one of whom is Maj. Adams of the 43d rebel infantry.

Col. Gallup captures the rebel Col. Ferguson and several of his officers.

LOUISA, Ky., Feb. 14th.

Col. Gallup surprised Col. Ferguson's command at Wayne county, Virginia, capturing 60 prisoners, including Ferguson and three of his officers, eighty stand of arms, a large number of stolen horses, all the rebel supplies of forage, subsistence and ammuniton. It was Col. Ferguson's command that captured Gen. Scammon.

Longstreet Retreating---Other Interesting Items.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 19th.

Adjutant General Thomas and Staff arrived here from Knoxville Officers of the party report Longstreet in retreat beyond French Broad river to avoid the movement of our greatly superior forces.

The bridge at Loudon will be completed within a week, when the railroad connection between Nashville and Knoxville will be perfect.

Johnston has concentrated his forces at Dalton and advanced his picket line to Ringgold being fearful of an attack. He cannot spare reinforcements for Polk.

The Mobile *News* says: Polk has been shamefully out generaled by Sherman, who had advanced beyond Meridan and fought between him and Montgomery.

The Maryeta *Rebel* has rumors of a hard fight in Mississippi on the 13th; no particulars.

From Charleston.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 19th.

Rebel papers contain the following: Charleston, Feb. 12th. Our batteries opened all around on Morris Island for two hours this morning; the practice was splendid, and the cannonading shook houses in the city. The Yankee flagstaff at Wagner was shot away; only four shells were fired on the city.

CHARLESTON, 13th.

The enemy have withdrawn their forces from Johnston's Island, and are reported to have gone off in gunboats.

The Yankees on Morris Island are engaged in repairing injuries to their batteries, caused by our shelling.

EXTRACTS FROM THE

Revised Regulations for the Army, That should be known by every Soldier.

The following extracts from the Revised Army Regulations are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. All inferiors are required to obey strictly and to execute with alacrity and good faith, the lawful orders of the superiors appointed over them.

17. An officer who succeeds to any command or duty stands in regard to his duties in the same situation as his predecessor. The officer relieved shall turn over to his successor all orders in force at the time, and all the public property and funds pertaining to his command or duty, and shall receive therefor duplicate receipts, showing the condition of each article.

18. An officer in a temporary command shall not, except in urgent cases, alter or annul the standing orders of the regular or permanent commander without authority from the next higher commander.

78. It is enjoined upon all officers to be cautious in reproving non-commissioned officers in the presence or hearing of privates, lest their authority be weakened; and non-commissioned officers are not to be sent to the guard-room and mixed with privates during confinement, but to be considered as placed in arrest, except in aggravated cases, where escape may be apprehended.

85. Every article, excepting arms and accoutrements, belonging to the regiment, is to be marked with the number and name of the regiment.

86. Such articles as belong to companies are to be marked with the letter of the company. and number and name of the regiment; and such as belong to men, with their individual numbers, and the letter of the company.

91. Each subaltern officer will be charged with a squad for the supervision of its order and cleanliness; and captains will require their lieutenants to assist them in the performance of *all* company duties.

93. The utmost attention will be paid by commanders of companies to the cleanliness of their men, as to their persons, clothing, arms, accoutrements, and equipments, and also as to their quarters or tents.

100. Where conveniences for bathing are to be had, the men should bathe once or twice a week. The feet to be washed at least twice a week. The hair *kept short*, and beard neatly trimmed.

102. Commanders of companies and squads will see that the arms and accoutrements in possession of the men are always kept in good order, and that proper care be taken in cleaning them.

104. Cartridge-boxes and bayonet-scabbards will be polished with blacking; varnish is injurious to the leather, and will not be used.

105. All arms in the hands of troops, whether browned or bright, will be kept in the state in which they are issued by the Ordnance Department. Arms will not be taken to pieces without permission of a commissioned officer. Bright barrels will be kept clean and free from rust without polishing them; care should be taken in rubbing not to bruise or bend the barrel. After firing, wash out the bore; wipe it dry, and then pass a bit of cloth, slightly greased, to the bottom. In these operations, a rod of wood with a loop in one end is to be used instead of the rammer. The barrel, when not in use, will be closed with a stopper. For exercise, each soldier should keep himself provided with a piece of sole leather to fit the cup or countersink of the hammer.

(For care of arms in service, see Ordnance Manual, page 185, etc.)

106. Arms shall not be left loaded in quarters or tents, or when the men are off duty, except by special orders.

107. Ammunition issued will be inspected frequently. Each man will be made to pay for the rounds expended without orders, or not in the way of duty, or which may be damaged or lost by his neglect.

108. Ammunition will be frequently exposed to the dry air, or sunned.

109. Special care shall be taken to ascertain that no ball-cartridges are mixed with the blank-cartridges issued to the men.

111. The knapsacks will also be marked upon the inner side with the letter of the company and the number of the soldier, on such part as may be readily observed at inspection.

112. Haversacks will be marked upon the flap with the number and name of the regiment, the letter of the company, and number of the soldier in black letters and figures. And each soldier must, at all times, be provided with a haversack and canteen. and will exhibit them at all inspections. It will be borne on the left side on marches, guard, and when paraded for detached service, the canteen outside the haversack.

114. Officers at their stations, in camp or in garrison, will always wear their proper uniform.

115. Soldiers will wear the prescribed uniform in camp or garrison, and will not be permitted to keep in their possession any other clothing. When on fatigue parties, they will wear the proper fatigue dress.

116. In camp or barracks, the company officers must visit the kitchen daily and inspect the kettles. and at all times carefully attend to the messing and economy of their respective companies. The commanding officer of the regiment will make frequent inspections of the kitchens and messes. These duties are of the utmost importance—not to be neglected.

117. The bread must be thoroughly baked, and not eaten until it is cold. The soup must be boiled at least five hours, and the vegetables always cooked sufficiently to be perfectly soft and digestible.

118. Messes will be prepared by privates of squads, including private musicians, each taking his tour. The greatest care should be observed in washing and scouring the cooking utensils; those made of brass and copper should be lined with tin.

118. The messes of prisoners will be sent to them by the cooks.

120. No persons will be allowed to visit or remain in the kitchen, except such as may come on duty or be occupied as cooks. The kitchen should always be under the particular charge of a non-commissioned officer.

122. On marches and in the field. the only mess furniture of the soldier will be one tin plate, one tin cup, one knife. fork, and spoon, to each man. to be carried by himself.

126. Non-commissioned officers will. in no case, be permitted to act as waiters; nor are they. or private soldiers. not waiters, to be employed in any menial office, or made to perform any service not military. for the private benefit of any officer or mess of officers.

220. Deliberations or discussions among any class of military men, having the object of conveying praise. or censure, or any mark of approbation toward their superiors or others in the military service, and all publications relative to transactions between officers of a private or personal nature, whether newspaper, pamphlet, or handbill, are strictly prohibited.

231. In camp, the commanding officer prescribes the hours of reveille, reports, roll-calls, guard-mounting, meals. stable-calls, issues, fatigues, etc.

235. Immediately after reveille roll-call (after stable duty in the cavalry,) the tents or quarters, and the space around them. will be put in order by the men of the companies, superintended by the chiefs of the squads, and the guard-house or guard-tent by the guard or prisoners.

251. No compliments by guards or sentinels will be paid between *retreat* and *reveille*. except as prescribed for grand rounds.

254. Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline. Respect to superiors will not be confined to obedience on duty, but will be extended to all occasions. It is always the duty of the inferior to accost or to offer the first customary salutation, and of the superior to return such complimentary notice.

255. Sergeants, with swords, drawn, will salute by bringing them to a present; with muskets, by bringing the left hand across the body, so as to strike the right shoulder. Corporals out of the ranks, and privates not sentries, will carry their muskets at a shoulder, as sergeants, and salute in like manner.

409. Neither officers nor soldiers are to take off their clothing or accoutrements while they are on guard.

411. When a fire breaks out, or any alarm is raised in a garrison. all guards are to be immediately under arms.

413. Sentinels will not take orders, or allow themselves to be relieved, except by an officer or non-commissioned officer of their guard or party, the officer of the day, or the commanding officer; in which case the orders will be immediately notified to the commander of the guard by the officer giving them.

414. Sentinels will report every breach of orders or regulations they are instructed to enforce.

416. No sentinel shall quit his post or hold conversation not necessary to the proper discharge of his duty.

417. All persons, of whatever rank in the service, are required to observe respect toward sentinels.

418. In case of disorder. a sentinel must call out the guard; and if a fire take place, he must cry "Fire!" adding the number of his post. If in either case the danger be great, he must discharge his fire-lock before calling out.

419. It is the duty of a sentinel to repeat all calls made from posts more distant from the main body of the guard than his own, and no sentinel will be posted so distant as not to be heard by the guard, either directly or through other sentinels.

420. Sentinels will present arms to general and field officers, to the officer of the day. and to the commanding officer of the post. To all other officers they will carry arms.

422. The sentinel at any post of the guard, when he sees any body of troops. or an officer entitled to compliment, approach, must call, "Turn out the guard!" and announce who approaches.

425. A sentinel, in challenging, will call out, "Who comes there?" If answered "Friend, with the countersign," and he is instructed to pass persons with the countersign, he will reply, "Advance friend, with the countersign!" If answered "Friends!" he will reply "Halt, friends! Advance one with the countersign!' If answered 'Relief,' 'Patrol' or 'Grand rounds,' he will reply 'Halt! Advance sergeant (or corporal) with the countersign!' and satisfy himself that the party is what it represents itself to be. If he have no authority to pass persons with the countersign, if the wrong countersign be given, or if the persons have not the countersign, he will cause them to stand, and call 'Corporal of the Guard!'

426. In the daytime, when the sentinel before the guard sees the officer of the day approach, he will call, 'Turn out the guard! officer of the day.' The guard will be paraded, and salute with presented arms.

430. All material instructions given to a sentinel on post by persons entitled to make grand rounds ought to be promptly notified to the commander of the guard.

560. If the countersign is lost, or one of the guard deserts with it, the commander on the spot will substitute another, and report the case at once to the proper superior, that immediate notice may be given to head-quarters.

782. Private servants, not soldiers, will not be allowed to wear the uniform of any corps of the army. but each will be required to carry with him a certificate from the officer who employs him, verified, for regimental officers. by the signature of the colonel; for other officers. under the rank of colonel, by the chief of their corps or department.

787. Plundering and marauding. at all times disgraceful to soldiers, when committed on the persons or property of those whom it is the duty of the army to protect, become crimes of such enormity as to admit of no remission of the awful punishment which the military law awards against offenses of this nature.

792. Form of a safeguard:

By authority of —— ——,

A safeguard is hereby granted to [A. B, or the house and family of A. B———, or to the college, mills, or property; stating precisely the place, nature, and description of the person. property, or buildings.] All officers and soldiers belonging to the army of the United States are therefore commanded to respect this safeguard. and to afford. if necessary, protection to [the person. family, or property of— as the case may be.]

Given at head-quarters. the — day of—

A. B——, Maj. Gen. commanding-in-chief.

By command of the General.

C. D——, Adjutant General.

55th Article of the Rules and Articles of War.

"Whosoever belonging to the armies of the United States, employed in foreign parts, or at any place within the United States or Territories during the rebellion against the supreme authority of the United States, shall force a safeguard. shall suffer death."

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Bring in Your Produce!!

A. GILBERT,

(Next door to the Salt Lake House,) calls special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of

COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS, CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS,

and other

STAPLES,

Selected Expressly for this Market

Also offers on reasonable terms,

GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SUGARS, SOAP, etc., etc., etc., HARDWARE, CUTTLERY, CROCKERY, etc., etc., etc.,

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AD TRY OUR PRICES.

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

nov27-dtf A. GILBERT.